Amendments to the Claims

- 1. (Original) A method of modifying an antibiotic-producing strain of Streptomyces coelicolor or Streptomyces lividans to increase antibiotic production in said strain, the method comprising functionally deleting in said strain the scbA gene.
- 2.-8. (Cancelled)
- 9. (Original) A modified strain of Streptomyces coelicolor or Streptomyces lividans, the modified strain having a functional deletion of the scbA gene, whereby production of at least one antibiotic in said modified strain is increased compared to a wild-type strain of Streptomyces coelicolor or Streptomyces lividans, respectively.
- 10. (Cancelled)
- 11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the strain is S. coelicolor A3(2) or S. lividans 66.
- 12. (Cancelled)
- 13. (Original) The strain of claim 9, which is a modified strain of S. coelicolor A3(2) or S. lividans 66.
- 14. (Cancelled)
- 15. (Currently amended) A method for identifying Streptomyces species in which antibiotic production is increased by functionally deleting the functional deletion of the scbA gene of S. coelicolor or a homologue homolog thereof, the method comprising functionally deleting the scba gene of S. Coelicolor or a homolog thereof in an

the effect of said deletion on increasing said antibiotic production in said antibiotic-producing strain being unknown, said species being other than S. virginiae, the scbA gene of S. coelicolor or a homologue thereof, culturing said strain under conditions suitable for the production of antibiotic, and determining whether antibiotic production in said strain is increased.

16.-18. (Cancelled)

19. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15, wherein the scbA gene or homologue thereof has a nucleotide sequence which:

(a) is the complement of nucleotides 2914 to 1970 of EMBL AJ007731;

(b)(a) is the complement of nucleotides 2142-1199 of Fig. 14:

(c) (b) encodes a polypeptide having at least 35% sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of Fig. 10; and/or

(d)(c) is capable of specific hybridisation with the amplification product obtained using the primers:

oligo1 (5'-GACCACGT(CG)CC(CG)GGCATG) and

oligo2 (5'-GTCCTG(CG)TGGCC(CG)GT(CG)AC(CG)CG(CG)AC)

to amplify which produce said amplification product from total

DNA of said species or strain.

20. (Currently amended) The method of claim 19, wherein <u>said</u>

<u>nucleotide sequence encodes a polypeptide having the</u>

level of sequence identity is at least about 50% sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of Fig. 10.

- 21. (Currently amended) The method of claim 20, wherein the level of said sequence identity is at least about 65%.
- 22. The method of claim 21, wherein the level of said sequence identity is at least about 80%.
- 23. The method of claim 22, wherein the level of said sequence identity is at least about 95%.
- 24.-32. (Cancelled)